THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9270. EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1781.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

MR WILKS having renewed his Agreement for a few Nights more, the Comic Opera of

LIONEL AND CLARISSA,

Will, by particular Desire, be performed on SATURDAY next, Feb. 3,

Jessamy (*being positively his last appearance in that Character*)	Mr WILKS.
Colonel Old Boy,	Mr FOWLER.
And Sir John Flowerdale,	Mr DEARLY.
Clarissa,	Mrs TAPLIN.
Lady Mary Old Boy,	Mrs DEARLY.
Jenny,	Miss HURST.
And Diana,	Mrs HENDERSON,

From the Theatre-Royal, Drury-Lane,
(Being her first appearance in this kingdom)

To which will be added, a Farce, called

THREE WEEKS AFTER MARRIAGE.

Sir Charles Racket,	Mr WILKS.
Old Drugget,	Mr JOHNSON.
Mrs Drugget,	Mrs CHARTERIS.
And Lady Racket,	Mrs BURDEN.

THE FRENCH and ITALIAN LANGUAGES taught, both privately and in classes, after the most easy and expeditious method,

By F. BOTTARELLI, A. M.

At Mr Logan's, musical instrument maker, first flair above the Tron-Church.

N. B. He intends to begin two classes immediately; one for the French, and the other for the Italian.

This Day arrived,

For the Use of SUBSCRIBERS to

EDINBURGH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

ANNUAL REGISTER for 1779, just published.—A few copies for sale, price 5 s. 6 d. in boards.

Philosophical Transactions, for 1780.

Knox's Treatise on the Methods of acquiring polite and useful Learning.

History of Sir Charles Cardigan and Mrs Rosemont, in letters, 2 vols.

N. B. A List of Books that have been added since the Appendix was printed, may be seen at the Library.

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PROTESTANT INTEREST.

Glasgow, 27th January 1781.

WE the Members of the STABLE-GREEN SOCIETY, being filled with a sense of gratitude to the Most High for our liberties both civil and religious, which we have so long enjoyed, and were so dearly purchased for us by our ancestors, at the expence both of their lives and fortunes, and animated by the most spirited resolution to maintain these our inestimable privileges, and indisputable birth-right,—take this opportunity of expressing our firm and stedfast attachment to the Protestant Religion, considering it as founded on the Word of GOD: We therefore disapprove of, and shew our utter abhorrence to Popery, in all its branches, forms, and appendages; it being diametrically opposite to the Word of GOD, the Confession of Faith of the church of Scotland, and the Covenants National and Solemn League.

We declare it as our sincere judgement, that the late scheme of statesmen, to remove the penal statutes against Popery, was equally absurd and impolitical; being in effect subversive of our most excellent constitution of church and state, and of the succession of the illustrious House of Hanover to the throne of Britain: For, whenever Popery has got the sanction of law in any country, the liberty of the subjects, whether civil or ecclesiastic, is necessarily infringed; Popery, like other evils, having its growth, ultimately renders the subject the miserable though willing slave of despotism and tyranny.

In a country like ours, where the oracles of GOD are clearly and purely exhibited, and where Liberty, and all its happy consequences, are not only fully understood, but have really been long enjoyed, no names may compensate their abatement, no threats can deter from every legal and constitutional mean of their support.—We, therefore, unanimously agree, that although the petitions of our Protestant Brethren in England have not met with that success they merited, yet neither they nor we ought, by any means, to give up with any legal and constitutional method in our power to effect the desired end.

We heartily sympathize with the Honourable Lord George Gordon in his present sufferings. From a consciousness of his righteous cause, from a full persuasion that the outrages at London are no more applicable to his Lordship, than the setting fire to Rome, under Nero, could be attributed to the persecuted Christians,—we are determined to do every thing legally in our power for the support of his innocent character.

When we consider how his Lordship, when in this place, strongly inculcated good order, and no means but such as are legal and constitutional in our procedure against Popery; and when we consider too, what a real and necessary friend his Lordship has declared and shewn himself to be for both church and state, we cannot chuse but express our warmest desires for his Lordship's safety, and judge his cause worthy of the patronage of the most dignified character in the nation.

If, therefore, any love of the Protestant Religion, if any desire of professing the best of friends in our country, remain in any breast, may we be allowed to call on our brethren, by all legal and constitutional means, now to shew it——We, for our part, are unanimously determined to maintain our civil and religious liberties and privileges, and stand or fall with the Protestant Religion.

These we deliver as our sentiments, independent of the connection we have with the Eighty-five Societies, and the testimony we have emitted in conjunction with them.

Signed by our appointment,

JOSEPH WEIR, Preses.

FOR SALE,

The HOUSE and GROUNDS at VIEWFRITH,

NEAR RESTIERIG.

THE House is genteel, substantial, and commodious; commands all round a delightful, varied, and extensive prospect: The apartments are large and elegant. The Office-houses are convenient and well situated; the ground laid out in grass, shrubbery, fruit and kitchen garden, and gravel-walks; the whole inclosed with a high stone-wall, stocked with fruit trees of the best kinds.

There is plenty of excellent water, which is conveyed into the house with leaden pipes.

For particulars enquire at the house, which may be seen Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from eleven to two o'clock.

TO BE SOLD,

THE LODGING on the north side of St Andrew's Square, Edinburgh, belonging to Sir John Pringle Bart. Apply to Harry Davidson writer in Edinburgh.

From the London Papers, Jan. 26.

Hague, Jan. 16. His Excellency Count Welderen, who had resided in the quality of Minister Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of this Republic, at the Court of London, since the year 1761, arrived here last Friday in perfect health.

On the 18th of December last, official advice was given to Count de Welderen of the recal of Sir Joseph Yorke from the Hague; and from that day Lord Stormont refused all ministerial communication, either verbal or in writing, with our Ambassador, unless he had propositions of reconciliation to offer from the part of the Republic; so that all the possible pains taken by Count Welderen, *to deliver the Declaration of the states General's Accession to the Armed Neutrality*, proved in vain. This Minister having received in the night of the 27th to the 28th the order from their High Mightinesses to quit London, but previously *to deliver their Declaration*, he sent a letter to Lord Stormont, in which he inclosed the said Declaration, together with their High Mightinesses resolution, concerning the affair at Amsterdam. But the English Secretary of State sent back the said letter, without opening it; whereupon the Count de Welderen, before his departure, wrote a second letter to the said Minister, in the terms following:

"My LORD,

"I am much obliged to your Excellency for your attention and offer of sending a packet-boat to Margate, for my passage to Ostend. I shall have no occasion for the same, having already engaged a vessel from Ostend, named le Courier de l'Europe, for that purpose. This vessel is now lying at the Tower, ready to take in my baggage. I beg your Excellency will be pleased to cause the necessary orders to be issued from the Treasury and the Custom-house, that it may be embarked without any hindrance. As soon as this is done, the said vessel will sail for Margate, where I shall repair by land with the Countess of Welderen. I also beg your Excellency to furnish me with the necessary passports for my voyage, and likewise with two passports for two Dutch expresses, named J. Paus, and Augent Kohler, by the way of Harwich.

"I cannot help, at the same time, to express my surprise to your Lordship in receiving back from your Excellency's office the letter which I had the honour to send there; nor was I less astonished when my Secretary, whom I had sent to your Lordship's office to enquire for the reason of returning the said letter, without being opened, acquainted me therewith. Give me leave to observe to your Lordship, that it is impossible to know whether a proposition is admissible or not, before it has been seen and examined. Their High Mightinesses have given me express orders to deliver unto the British Ministry, before I should withdraw from this Court, the papers which I had the honour of addressing to your Excellency yesterday morning. How can I execute these orders, if you will not permit me to see you, nor accept any letters from me? I flatter myself that, convinced of the justice of my remarks, you will be pleased to accept the letter which I sent yesterday, and to send me a line in answer, informing me of your intentions in that respect.

I have the honour, &c. &c.

(Signed) V. WELDEREN."

London, Dec. 29. 1780.

The British Minister persisted, however, in his refusal of receiving the said letter, conformable to the plan of conduct which had been adopted by the English Cabinet, and sent the following answer to Count Welderen:

"SIR,

"Until the conduct of the republic has broken the ties of friendship which subsisted between the two nations, and which the King has constantly desired to preserve, I have always been, as you know very well, Sir, ready and willing to confer with you on all occasions, and upon all objects concerning your Ministry; and have always received what came from your part with due attention. But since all connection between the two nations is broke off by the aggression of your's, and since I have officially notified unto you the King's Manifesto, and orders given in consequence thereof, I can no longer behold you as the Minister of a friendly power. You cannot, therefore, Sir, attribute the return of your packet without my opening it, but to the execution of indispensible duty in the present circumstances. After an open rupture, all ministerial communication between us must necessarily cease; and anterior orders are no longer applicable to the present state of affairs.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) STORMONT."

The following is the answer of the King of France to the Declaration of the States General, relative to their Accession to the Armed Neutrality, viz.

"From the commencement of the present war, the King has held sacred a general rule of treatment towards the neutral powers founded upon principles of the universal right of nations, and having in view the essential and direct liberty of the seas; and the three northern powers have so thoroughly acknowledged the equity of them, that they have made them the basis of the association of which their High Mightinesses are now become a part.

"In this state of things the King could not but with the greatest satisfaction perceive, that the States General had not only adopted the dispositions contained in his regulation of the 20th July 1778, but also had put themselves in a way to maintain them by joining the Empress of Russia. The States General may be assured, that the King will be very watchful that none of his men of war or privateers shall in the least trouble the lawful and innocent trade of the Republic, that his Majesty will punish the slightest transgression of the rules expressed in the declaration of their High Mightinesses in a manner that shall both shew his justice and affection for the United Provinces, and that he is invariably resolved to the utmost of his power to maintain and permanently to establish a jurisprudence that his enemies affect to disallow; the maintenance of which is so particularly interesting to the Dutch nation.

The following Placart is published by the States General, granting letters of marque against the English, dated Jan. 12.

"The States General of the United Provinces of the Low Countries to all whom these presents may come greeting. Be it known, that, as the King of Great Britain has thought proper, without any lawful reason, to treat and attack these countries in an inimical manner, we are thus obliged to use every means for our own defence, and to proceed in the same manner towards that Sovereign as he has towards us, and to cut off all communication between his subjects and ours.

"For which purpose, and for the protection of the trade and navigation of these countries, we have thought proper to grant to all the inhabitants who shall take or destroy any English ships of war or merchantmen the following premiums, viz.

"Article 1. All those vessels which are particularly fitted out as privateers, and furnished with proper commissions from the Prince Stadtholder, as Admiral General, shall, under the required conditions, be exempt from the giving up of every third man of their crews, according to the placart of the 26th June 1780, but not those that sail as merchantmen and letters of marque at once; and further, all those who have taken and brought into any of the Admiralties of this country, any ship of war or privateer, shall receive a premium of 150 florins for every man on board such ship; and for every pound weight of metal such ship shall carry at the time of the engagement, and the shot of the new-invented carronades to be reckoned at a fourth of their weight: For example, suppose a privateer should take a ship of war carrying 40 guns, which would fire at once 352 lib. weights of ball, or 40 carronades, which would fire at once 1408 lib. of ball, and manned with 220 men, each pound and each man reckoned at 150 florins, the whole premium would be 85,800 florins, and so more or less according to the number of men and weight of metal of the ship taken, and always over and above the whole booty of the ship, and all the cargo, except the Admiral's one-tenth.

"By the 2d article the same premium is promised, if the men of the enemy's ship should be killed or lost, but only the half if they escape.

"By the 3d the receiving of the premiums is not to take place till sentence is obtained from one of the Admiralties.

"By the 4th the Captain, Lieutenant, and Mate of the privateer, together with the book-keeper, are to make oath that the enemy's ship was absolutely taken without any collusion.

"By the 5th the wounded and maimed on board a privateer are to be cured at the Government expence, and to have half what is allowed for those on board of a man of war.

"By the 6th any man of war or privateer taking an enemy's ship is promised the whole vessel and cargo as booty, without any drawback except the Admiral's one-tenth.

"By the 7th the retakers of taken vessels, if they are retaken within twice 24 hours, shall be allowed one-sixth of their worth; if within four times 24 hours then one-third; and if later, then one half of their worth.

"By the 8th the Receiver General of the called *Lof & vyf Geh*, in the Hague, is ordered, upon shewing the above, to pay the promised premiums, as soon as possible, in any place that may be most convenient.

"By the 9th the said Receiver General is enjoined always to be properly provided with money for the above purposes.

"By the 10th the privateers are ordered, upon their arrival, to give notice to the said Receiver of the same, and the amount of the premiums.

"By the 11th the greatest expedition is promised in the respective colleges of Admiralty.

"By the 12th it is promised, that if a revision of the sentence of any Court of Admiralty is requested, that the premiums shall nevertheless be paid, on condition of the privateer being bound to answer for the same.

"By the 13th it is declared that this placart shall be in force on its publication.

"Besides the above, their High Mightinesses, on the 12th of January, published the necessary instructions to be observed by the Captains, Officers, &c. sailing with letters of marque and reprisal, and that they do take the necessary oaths before the Commissioners of the Admiralty previous to their sailing.

"Their High Mightinesses also, on the 12th of January, published the premiums to be allowed to those sailors who should be wounded or maimed in the service of this Republic, so as to be unfit to serve in future, to be left in their own choice, either to receive a sum of money at once, or a weekly allowance.

"But at the same time that the King redoubles his attention to hinder the Dutch trade from feeling the evils of the war, he flatters himself that their High Mightinesses will on their parts take the most efficacious measures that the subjects of the Republic do scrupulously fulfil those conditions which secure the liberty of their trade; and that their Admiralties will take the necessary precautions to prevent all fraud and connivance with his Majesty's enemies.

At Versailles, Dec. 23, 1780."

LONDON:

This day there was a levee at St James's, and a Cabinet-Council, at which all the members assisted, on the subject of some advices received from Sir Joseph Yorke.

It is said, that a Northern Ambassador has sent notice to all his tradesmen to bring in their bills for payment.

An accommodation with Holland grows less and less probable every day, that Republic rising in her demands in proportion as she perceives England inclined to peace.

Notwithstanding the assertions, that the Dutch are daily selling out of our funds, it is a well known fact, that no less a sum than 25,000 l. of Dutch property, in hard cash has, within a few days past, been vested in the Bank stock.

Last night advice was received at the Post-office of the arrival of the Swift packet from New-York. She sailed from that place the 23d of December, at which period they had not received any intelligence of the Thunderer or Stirling Castle men of war.

With the last American advices came a private account of a singular act of treachery. Two Shawanese Indians came to an English officer to profess their loyalty to King George, and at the same time pretended they could discover a party of Wiandots and Mingos, who, in conjunction with a number of white men, were to destroy Fort Racoon on the Ohio. A detachment of English and refugees went therefore in search of them, but had not advanced many miles before a very numerous party of the Indians rushed from the woods, and demanded the two Shawanese. The English and refugees, however, though very inferior in point of number, attacked them with such vigour as obliged them to retreat with considerable loss; and they then scalped and cut to pieces the two traitors.

Nothing has more disconcerted or given so much vexation to the rebel Congress, as the establishment, against their will or approbation, of a new State, called Vermont, which is situated on the frontier parts of New Hampshire, Connecticut, and New-York, of extensive territory, fertile soil, and tolerably well peopled. A set of the leading people in this quarter of America, joined by many of the Hampshire men, among whom the famous Ethen Allen is a principal mover, have drawn the lines of this state, established laws and regulations, expressly contrary to the will or wishes of Congress, and have done so far, as to defend the appointment of their own Governor and civil officers, against the militia of the *High* and *Mighty* Congress, sent there to suppress all civil or military regulations, made by these new people.

An agent is gone over to Ireland to buy up flour, oatmeal, peas, salted provision, and other articles, to be sent immediately to the Islands of Jamaica and Barbadoes; and also to take up shipping in the ports of that kingdom, for the purpose of conveying them as soon as possible.

We have authority to say, that the report of a disagreement subsisting between two noblemen in high offices, is without the least foundation, no appointment to a naval command even the Great Seal, but originates and ends with the

We are credibly informed that Governor Corbet is superseded in his command at Jersey, and that Colonel Ried is appointed Lieutenant Governor in his stead, a commission having been sealed and sent down to Portsmouth express on Monday for that purpose.

A very fine stone arch, for the admission of the Thames into the Tower Ditch, is now breaking through the wall between the two Portullis gates. The ditch also is to be wholly cleaned out, and a new embankment made in spring.

From the London Gazette, Jan. 27.

War Office, January 27. 1781.

15th Regiment of dragoons, Richard Barry, Gent. to be Cornet, vice John Godfrey.

18th Regiment of foot, Richard Neate, Gent. to be Enfign, vice George Clarke.

42d Regiment of foot, 2d battalion, Enfign Charles Sutherland, of Sutherland Fencibles, to be Enfign. Thomas Farquharfon, Gent. to be Surgeon.

83d Regiment of foot, David Robertfon, Gent. to be Enfign, vice James Campbell.

89th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant George Lattman, of South Lincolnfhire militia, to be Enfign, vice Charles Cary.

98th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant James Smyth Symes, of 5th foot, to be Captain. Thomas Bullock, Gent. to be Lieutenant.

100th Regiment of foot, Captain Henry Rooke, of 80th foot, to be Major.

Lieutenant John French, of 83d foot, to be Captain.

To be *Lieutenants*. Enfign John Cuninghame, of 56th foot. Enfign William Stephenfon, of 95th foot. Enfign William John Hind, of 98th foot. Enfign Richard Darby, of 97th foot. Enfign John Baker, of 83d foot. Donald Macdonald, James Welfh, Gentlemen.

To be *Enfigns*. Donald Mackenzie, Newton Treen, Gentlemen.

Southern Fencibles, Thomas Moncriefe, Gent. to be Lieutenant, vice William Adam.

Captain Thomas Edgar, of 25th foot, to be Major of brigade to the forces ferving in North Britain.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, *Jan. 26.*

The Dric Gratien, ——, from Liverpool to Amfterdam, carried into Morlaix, and ordered by the Court of Admiralty there to be releafed, has been condemned by the King's Council at Paris.

The Madonna del Lauro and St Anime del Purgatorio, Capt. Cacace, from Exeter and Mountfbay to Civita Vecchia, is loft at Saffaic in Sardinia; about 40 hogfheads of pilchards, and fome bale goods, are faved.

The Hector privateer of London, Captain Jefperfon, carried into Algiers, on the 3d of November, le Heller, letter of marque, from Marfeilles to the Ifles of France, laden with foap, &c fince which fhe has fent into Mahon a large fhip laden with maits, fpars, &c. and two others.

Portfmouth, 24. Arrived his Majefty's fhip Portland, from protection; the outward-bound Weft-Indiamen, all which fhe faw fafe upwards of 200 leagues to the weftward, with the Santa Monica and Licorne frigates. Came into harbour the Rotterdam, Dutch fhip, and d'Aguilleau, French prize to the Alexander.

The Flying Fifh privateer of Hull, has taken two Dutch fifhing veffels, and fent them into the Humber.

The Dragon privateer of Liverpool, has taken and fent into Waterford a large Dutch fhip, from Curacoa to Amfterdam, name unknown, laden with fugar, indigo, &c. valued at 15,000 l.

The Anna Cornelia, Deboer, the Wafa, Edftrom, and the Union, Jorgland, having got advice of the Dutch war, are ftopt on the coaft of Catalonia, and will not for the prefent proceed on their voyages.

The Maria Elizabeth, ——, from Smyrna, prize to the Betfey, Captain Atkins, is arrived at Dartmouth.

Portfmouth, 25. The Cumberland has made a fignal for failing, with the tranfports, &c. for Ireland.

The Orange privateer of London, has retaken and fent into St Ives the Providence privateer of Brixham, in Torbay.

The Enterprize, Eden, of London, has taken and fent into Falmouth the View Catharina, Gfoot, from Demerary to Rotterdam, with fugar, coffee, and cotton.

The Mars privateer has fent into Dartmouth a Dutch fhip, from Lifbon for Rotterdam, with cotton, rice, &c.

The Betfey privateer of Dartmouth, Captain Atkins, has taken two prizes from Barcelona, faid to be worth 50,000 l.

The 22d inftant, was wrecked in Start Bay, a veffel fuppofed to be from Liverpool for London; fome fhot, and a box of copper bars, are faved.

A large Pruffian fhip, from Bourdeaux for Oftend, with brandy, wine, tobacco, &c. is on fhore in Bigbury Bay, the fhip will be entirely loft, but part of the cargo faved; the Captain and three men are drowned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Thurfday, Jan. 25.*

THE Commons agreed to the report of the refolution of yefterday, for granting 80,000 l. for the relief of Barbadoes, and 40,000 l. for Jamaica.

Paffed the bill for augmenting the militia.

The report from the Committee of Supply was brought to the table, read three times, and agreed to.

Mr *T. Townfhend* obferved, that though he did not mean to oppofe the grant of 120,000 l. to the fufferers in Barbadoes and Jamaica, yet he was of opinion, that the Noble Lord ought not to have made the difference he had made between both iflands, but upon certain *data*; and though he might not have been able to form a juft idea from the accounts tranfmitted by the refpective Governors, yet proper *data* might be laid down from the annual exportation of provifions to the iflands, previous to the late hurricane.

This hint from Mr Townfhend was not attended to: And Lord North, who was ftanding at the bar with his Majefty's meffage in his hand, was called to by the Speaker to bring it up. His Lordfhip obeyed; and the Members being uncovered, the meffage (exactly fimilar to that delivered in the Houfe of Peers) was read from the chair. With the meffage were delivered in copies of the late manifefto, and of all the memorials alluded to in it, which were all read by the Clerk at the table.

Mr *T. Townfhend* wondered why the memorial delivered to the States General in 1777 was not alfo laid before the Houfe. Lord *North* faid, that no other papers were then delivered, but fuch as were referred to in the manifefto. The memorial of 1777 was not of that number.

Mr Townfhend was far from being fatisfied with the reply. The memorial he alluded to was neceffary, and would enable the Houfe to form a proper judgment of the conduct of Miniflers, in the courfe of their proceedings with the Dutch; and if it was denied, the Houfe could not fairly proceed to any vote on the fubject.

Mr *Burke* wifhed the Noble Lord would inform the Houfe, whether among Mr Laurens's papers there was not one which explained the nature of the treaty between the Dutch and the Americans, and fhewed that it was not to be in force until the independence of America fhould have been acknowledged by Great Britain.

Lord *North* knew of no fuch paper; and though fuch an one fhould really exift, that would by no means do away the injuftice of it to this country by the treaty.

Mr *Burke* blamed Adminiftration for having brought on a long adjournment, and thereby robbed Parliament of an opportunity to interfere with their advice, and, perhaps, prevent the war with Holland.

Lord *North* profeffed himfelf to be one of thofe, who looked upon war as a very ferious matter. If the keeping of Parliament fitting longer, could have enabled his Majefty to preferve the honour of his Crown, and the intereffs of his people without a war, it is not to be doubted but every Minifter would willingly have continued it to fit much longer. But the fact was, that when the Houfe adjourned, he had no notion that war was fo near at hand; he had flattered himfelf ftill with hopes that the States General would not have driven us to extremes, but would have granted that fatisfaction to his Majefty, which he had with fo much juftice demanded. He then entered into a debate relative to the different Treaties formerly entered into between the Dutch and us, as likewife the affiftance they gave to Paul Jones, when he captured fome of our fhips, and carried them into the Texel, as being a violation of thefe treaties; from this his Lordfhip argued, that the Houfe would concur with him in an addrefs to the King, which (echoing the meffage) condoled with his Majefty on the melancholy, but unavoidable neceffity of going to war with our ancient allies; thanking him for his endeavours to prevent it, and affuring him of the fupport of the Houfe againft all his enemies. His Lordfhip then moved the addrefs in form.

Lord *Lewifham* feconded the motion. He declared, that a wanton war with Holland he would ever condemn; but he would always applaud the attention of his Majefty to maintain the dignity of his Crown. His Lordfhip fpiritedly concluded with this noble declaration, "That he wifhed not to live to fee that day, when we fhould be obliged to put up with thofe infults which our honour called upon us to refent."

Mr *T. Townfhend* could not agree to the neceffity of the war, while thofe documents were with-held, from which he could form an opinion. He wifhed the noble Lord in the blue ribbon would fay, whether we were to have allies, or whether we fhould have the whole world to contend with? How we ftood with Ruffia? How Portugal ftood difpofed towards us? Thefe were confiderable powers; and it imported us much to have them for our friends; but was there a profpect of fuch a bleffing? None at all!

Lord *North* rofe with warmth to refent a charge, that he had abandoned the fyftem of continental connection: The honourable gentleman wifhed to know, if Ruffia and Portugal would be againft us? Indeed he could not tell, but he thought they would not, for TWO reafons; one, becaufe it was not their intereft; the other, becaufe we had not given them any caufe of refentment: But if ftill more powers, without provocation, and contrary to their own clear intereffs, fhould declare againft us, we muft defend ourfelves, nor for a moment give room to defpair. Upon the whole he was convinced, that no part of his adminiftration could furnifh a proof, that he was an enemy to the fyftem of continental connections.

Mr *Wraxall* did not attribute the want of allies to the Miniflers, but to the jealoufy occafioned by our great power at the clofe of the late war. He feemingly cenfured thofe, however, who had fuffered the French navy to encreafe to the proud pitch of grandeur in which it was now to be feen. It had ftarted up fuddenly, and on the fatal 27th of July, boldly faced and fought a fuperior fleet of Britain; and returned not inglorious into port: that was a melancholy and infamous day, which ought to be erafed from the annals of our hiftory, and turn that Houfe into a houfe of mourning. Mr Wraxall took a view of the different Neutral Courts, and pointed out their different intereffs and refources. The power of Pruffia was now nothing; it was a *vox et præterea nihil*; it had nothing to fupport it now but the former reputation of its Monarch, who is no longer loved or refpected by his fubjects. But the Court of Vienna, he faid, was the place in which all our addreffes fhould center; the Emperor had an army of between 3 and 400,000 men, the fineft troops in Europe; all anxious to fhew their zeal for a Prince whom they idolize, and who, in the late *fracas* with Pruffia, facrificed his martial ardour to the pacific difpofition of his lately deceafed mother: an alliance with the Houfe of Auftria, might be the falvation of this country.

Mr *Eyre* affented to the neceffity of the war, and fhewed, from a recent tranfaction, that the Dutch intended nothing but hoftilities againft us, and he hoped that, ere long, Euftatia, that neft of pirates, would be in our hands.

Lord *John Cavendifh* faid, that the cafe of the Dutch, and of the other belligerent powers were very different; he therefore would propofe, (and moved it) that the Houfe condoled with the King, but inftead of faying that it was for the unavoidable neceffity of hoftilities, he moved this amendment on account of the hoftilities; and alfo inform his Majefty, that they would take into confideration the papers that he had ordered to be laid before them, and that if from them they fhould find that hoftilities had been unavoidable, they would ftand by him with their lives and fortunes.

Mr *Sinclair* lamented, that when our enemies were to be increafed, we fhould find them in Holland; but he had not a doubt but we fhould make thefe new enemies repent that they had forced us to wage war with them. Their trade was extenfive, and paffing by our doors, would be expofed to our armed veffels: They would fuffer in the Eaft and Weft Indies, where they were totally defencelefs, and the herring fifhery, on the coaft of Scotland, which, to our fhame, was in their hands, and brought them in *five millions* a year, muft neceffarily be interrupted, and he doubted not but we fhould do it with fuccefs; defpair was not known without doors, he was glad it was to be heard of only within thefe walls.

The Houfe divided on the motion for the amendment.

Another amendment was moved by Lord *Mahon*, which being negatived without a diviſion, the original motion was then put, and carried.

The Houfe rofe at half paft eleven.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Friday, Jan. 26.*

The Houfe of Commons this day met, merely for the purpofe of going up with the addrefs, refolved upon the preceding day, to St James's. And as foon as the Houfe met, thofe Members who are of the Privy Council, went in proceffion, and delivered the faid addrefs to the Sovereign, who was graciouſly pleafed to receive the fame with the moft pleafing expreffions of approbation. The Houfe then adjourned till Monday next.

HOUSE OF PEERS, FRIDAY, JAN. 26.

This day, the Houfe of Lords met, agreeable to their adjournment, when the Committee of Lords appointed to wait upon his Majefty proceeded to St James's, with the addrefs of thanks voted by the Houfe for his Majefty's meffage, and declaring the refolution of their Lordfhips for fupporting his Majefty in the moft vigorous profecution of the war. His Majefty received the addrefs, with expreffions of great regard for their Lordfhips, and returned a moft gracious anfwer.

From the London Papers, Jan. 27.

LONDON.

On Thurfday morning Major Erfkine arrived at Lord Geo. Germain's office, with difpatches for his Lordfhip from his Excellency Sir Henry Clinton; they come down fo late as the 23d of December. By thefe advices we learn, that when the packet left the Hook, General Arnold was on the point of failing with two thoufand men, on a fecret expedition to the fouthward, but that nothing of importance had taken effect between the two armies, under the command of his Excellency and Mr Waſhington, fince the laft advices.—Lord George Germaine was yefterday at the levee, when the difpatches were laid before his Majefty.

Yefterday afternoon Captain Poole, of the Huffar, who came over in the Swift packet, arrived at the Admiralty from New York, with difpatches for Government, containing advice of Admiral Sir George Rodney, with his fquadron, having failed from thence, on his return to the Weft Indies, on the 14th of November laft; that nothing material had happened, either in the naval or military line, fince the laft advices, excepting that Brigadier-General Arnold had been fent with a ftrong detachment to garrifon Portfmouth, and the other advanced poſts on the Chefapeak, which General Leſlie had evacuated, in purſuit of new enterprifes againft the enemy.

Captain Poole adds to this the difagreeable intelligence of the lofs of his frigate the Huffar, early in November, upon his cruife from New York, off Rhode Ifland, on a dangerous rock called the Pot, going down to Hell gate. The Swift packet failed from New York on the 20th of December, at which time no tidings had been heard of the Thunderer or Stirling Caſtle. The Huffar's crew (except eight men) were all providentially faved.

The number of troops at New-York, not including Arnold's army, was on the 20th of December eighteen thouſand complete.

It is impoſſible to tell the force of Waſhington's army as it is ſo fluctuating; the men ſerve only for a certain time, and therefore continually changing.

Two more detachments were preparing to be made, beſides that of Arnold, from Clinton's army, one for Charleſtown, the other for the Weſt-Indies.

There is the greateſt ſecurity that poſſibly can be taken for the fidelity of Arnold: He will not deſert to the enemy, for he very well knows if he went over to them a halter would be his portion.

A private letter from New-York ſays, that a number of victuallers were arrived there, which were much wanted; and that the ſoldiers were very ſickly, owing to an ague which had prevailed amongſt them for ſome time, and had carried off numbers.

Governor Johnſtone's deſtination is now ſaid to be the coaſt of Portugal, for the protection of our trade, and to intercept the Dutch ſhipping which are expected from thence under convoy of Admiral Bylandt.

Yeſterday, the Duke of Richmond entered his proteſt againſt the proceedings in the Houſe of Peers, on Thurſday laſt, when his Majeſty's meſſage was preſented to that Houſe by the Earl of Stormont. The names ſigned are, Richmond, Portland, Fitzwilliam, Harcourt, Ferrers, Rockingham, Devonſhire.

New-York, Dec. 18. The rebel privateer ſhip General Miffin, of 20 guns and 150 men, is taken off Charleſtown, by his Majeſty's ſhip Rawleigh, as alſo two prizes that ſhe had in her poſſeſſion that belonged to the Cork fleet.

The Rawleigh alſo ſaved a ſhip called the Roman Emperor, from being captured by the General Miffin, and convoyed her into Charleſtown.

We hear another rebel privateer, called the Saratoga, is taken by his Majeſty's ſhip the Roebuck.

On Tueſday laſt arrived in town the lady and ſon of Brigadier General Arnold.

New York, Dec. 10. The late accounts received from Albany informs us, that Colonel Ethan Allen, with upwards of 600 effective men, had joined the royal garriſon at Ticonderago; the inhabitants of the diſtrict of Vermont had taken arms to defend themſelves againſt a deſcent expected upon their country from the rebels, preparations for which were making at Albany, where the enemy preſumed to threaten an attack in the winter ſeaſon upon Fort St John, to deſtroy the Britiſh ſhipping laid up at that place. This intelligence perfectly agrees with accounts which we have received from different parts in the courſe of the laſt fortnight, and as it is derived from very credible perſons, we hope ſoon to find it realized by ſome happy events that may reſult from Col. Allen's acceding to the intereſt of Government, and taking an active part againſt Congreſs, who with their accuſtomed chicane and perfidy have attempted to deceive all the inhabitants of Vermont.

EDINBURGH.

[The London Poſt did not arrive this night till a quarter paſt eight o'clock. By the London papers we obſerve another mail belonging to the Rebels has been intercepted, containing letters from General Sullivan and others; but, owing to the late arrival of the poſt, it is out of our power to lay them before our readers to-night.]

Extract of a letter from London, Jan. 27.

"This day, there was a Cabinet dinner at Lord Sandwich's, at which were preſent the Chancellor, Lord North, Lord Stormont, Lord Hillsborough, and ſeveral other members of Adminiſtration. Miniſtry are much hurt with the haughtineſs of the Court of Ruſſia, but know not how to help themſelves. The language of that aſpiring empire is peremptory, and brooks no *put off* or *dallying* with. Under theſe circumſtances, the matter is reduced to a very obvious point. Great Britain muſt either make a peace with Holland, or involve herſelf in a war with Ruſſia.

"It is confidently affirmed, that the Ruſſian Ambaſſador has ordered in all his tradeſmens bills for immediate payment; and the general conjecture in the moſt intelligent circles is, that his Excellency will quit the Court of London in a very ſhort time. When his Excellency ſhall have left the kingdom, the public may probably know more about him.

"The diſagreeable news from Charleſtown, of which I informed you ſome time ago, has occaſioned an alteration in the affairs of America, very much to the diſadvantage of Great Britain, and the cauſe ſhe is engaged in. General Sir Henry Clinton, it is ſaid, has actually written home, that unleſs a reinforcement is received by him, of at leaſt 7000 men, it will be impoſſible for him to do any thing more than continue to act on the defenſive. The Dutch war prevents our Miniſtry from affording this ſuccour; and it is given out, that the French have embarked a very large body of additional troops to croſs the Atlantic, in order that things may be puſhed effectually againſt the Britiſh forces.

"The public expectation is unuſually raiſed at the enſuing trial of Lord George Gordon, who retains his wonted ſpirits, and looks forward to the moment that is to brand him as a traitor, or clear up his conduct to the world, with all the confidence of conſcious innocence. You may depend upon having the earlieſt information of every thing reſpecting that unfortunate young Nobleman."

In our laſt, we gave a ſummary of the Debate in the Houſe of Peers, on the ſubject of the Maniſeſto againſt Holland. We had the ſatisfaction, at the ſame time, of preſenting our readers with the diviſion of both Houſes on that moſt important queſtion, *which will not be found in any other paper publiſhed in Edinburgh that evening.* From this it appears, that the *Patriotic* minority are now no longer formidable. They have, indeed, ſtruggled hard to bring themſelves into conſequence, by their obſtinacy and impertinence. But it is agreeable to obſerve, that the good ſenſe of the nation has at laſt prevailed; and they are now dwindled into ſuch contempt and inſignificance, that, it is ſaid, they propoſe to withdraw themſelves in a body from attending in Parliament. It is devoutly to be wiſhed they would adhere to this reſolution. It might then be hoped the buſineſs of Government would go on more ſmoothly, and with leſs interruption, than it has done for ſome years paſt.

On Friday, the 19th curt. died, at Thurdeſcoſt in Caithneſs, Mr Alexander Morton, late Profeſſor of Humanity, in the college of St Andrews. It is hoped his friends will accept this notification of his death.

This day the Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Council, voted the freedom of the city to Captain Andrew Fraſer, Chief Engineer for Scotland, in teſtimony of the ſenſe they entertain of the ſervices done this city by that Gentleman.

This evening, the Lord Provoſt of Edinburgh received, by expreſs from the Mayor of Newcaſtle, intelligence, that the Concord of Blyth, Gibſon maſter, had, on the evening of Sunday laſt, been captured off the Spurn by the Fearnought cutter, commanded by William Fall, mounting 20 ſix-pounders, and 1 twelve-pounder, 130 men, and ranſomed for 500 guineas. Gibſon ſays, about 30 of the cutter's crew were French, the reſt called themſelves Americans; but he took them to be Iriſh, and the Captain an Engliſhman. Captain Gibſon ſays, he ſaw the cutter, about 4 o'clock, Monnay afternoon, off the ſouth cheek of Robinhood's Bay, ſtanding to the northward; from which, and other accounts, there is reaſon to believe the cutter is ſtill ſculking on the coaſt; and, as Gibſon underſtood ſhe had taken 13 veſſels in her preſent cruize, it is feared her ſucceſs will keep her longer on the coaſt.

This day, the Court of Seſſion determined the Politics of the City of Edinburgh. They conſiſted of two cauſes. The firſt was a Complaint at the inſtance of Treaſurer Scott, and o-

thers, praying that the election of Lord Provoſt and Magiſtrates, made at laſt Michaelmas, might be ſet aſide, and the election made by the minority ſuſtained, on account of Old Dean of Guild Grieve, and Old Bailie Macdowal, being diſqualified to vote; the firſt, as Treaſurer of Trinity Hoſpital, and the other as Treaſurer of Heriot's Hoſpital, which, being offices held of the Town, rendered them incapable of voting, and conſequently gave the election to thoſe choſen by the complainers, provided the Preſes elected by them was found the legal Preſes, and entitled, as ſuch, to a caſting vote.—Their Lordſhips were pleaſed unanimouſly to find, that the offices held by Meſſ. Grieve and Macdowal did not diſqualify them from electing, or being elected, Magiſtrates of Edinburgh. In like manner; they found, that the Oldeſt Bailie, in abſence of the Lord Provoſt, had a right to the caſting vote, as Preſes of the meeting, and that Bailie Thomſon, who preſided at the election of the preſent Magiſtrates, was legally entitled to the caſting vote. Several of their Lordſhips expreſſed their indignation at the conduct of the complainers in the whole of this buſineſs, who ſeemed to have nothing elſe in view than to raiſe a flame in the city, which they meant to make the Court a party to, by hanging up a proceſs before them the moſt groundleſs that ever was brought before any Court. They therefore diſmiſſed the complaint, and found the complainers liable in expences.

The other cauſe was a complaint at the inſtance of Mr Hunter-Blair againſt Deacon Phin, praying, that he might be declared diſqualified from ſerving in the office of Deacon, on account of non-reſidence, and not paying ſtent and burden to the Town. Their Lordſhips were pleaſed to diſmiſs this complaint likewiſe, and to find Mr Phin entitled to expences. He having ſerved one year without challenge, the preſent objection could not be liſtened to, as it evidently appeared to be brought for no other purpoſe than as a counter-balance to the other complaint raiſed againſt the Magiſtrates.—When theſe mighty matters were put an end to, about which ſo much fracas and ill-blood have been induſtriouſly kept up in the city, a learned Judge very aptly and wittily obſerved, that an old ſaying had, in the preſent inſtance, been amply verified, *The Oyſter was divided; the Lawyers had got the fiſh, and each of the contending parties a ſhell.*

This day, at two o'clock, the High Court of Juſticiary met, in order to receive the verdict of the Jury, in the caſe of John Walkingſhaw-Crawford, Eſq; with concourſe of his Majeſty's Advocate, againſt Thomas Gemmill, ſon to Peter Gemmill of Hillhead, as mentioned in our laſt. The Jury, upon this trial, returned a verdict, all in one voice finding the libel *not proven*; whereupon the pannel was aſſoilzied *ſimpliciter*, and diſmiſſed from the bar.

It has long been matter of complaint, that the Kirk-Seſſions of this city were not, in general, compoſed of ſtill more reſpectable members. This was the more to be regretted, that, from the indulgence of the Magiſtrates and Council, by waving in their favour the right of preſentation, the Kirk-Seſſions became the perſons who were to chuſe miniſters for the other inhabitants. The office of an *elder* is, in itſelf, highly honourable, and would no doubt be readily accepted of by the principal inhabitants, were it not that, by the common practice, they behoved firſt to ſerve as *deacons*. As it was diſagreeable to moſt gentlemen to ſerve in that capacity, the conſequence was, that, in order to fill up the Seſſion, deacons were choſen from among ſuch as would accept; and theſe, upon any vacancy, were promoted to be elders. With a view to remedy this evil, we are informed, the miniſters of this city have had it under conſideration, not to admit any more *lay-deacons*; and that, in place of *ſix elders* and *ſix deacons*, their Seſſions ſhall in future conſiſt of *twelve elders*. In purſuance of this reſolution, we are told, that laſt Sunday there were ordained in the New-Church of this city no leſs than ſeven elders, ſix of whom were formerly deacons. In this the miniſters of this city have only followed the example of thoſe of Glaſgow, and ſome of the other principal towns in Scotland, whoſe Seſſions conſiſt entirely of elders, and are generally compoſed of the moſt reſpectable inhabitants of the place.—What effects this alteration may have on the church politics of this city, it is hard to ſay. In caſe the Magiſtrates chuſe in future, as on many former occaſions, to wave their right of preſenting miniſters in favour of the Seſſions, there will, of conſequence, be double the number of voters; for it was the *elders* only who voted on theſe occaſions. To prevent this innovation, it is propoſed, that the ſix youngeſt elders ſhall have no vote. But it is not eaſy to ſee how any elder can be deprived of his right. The Seſſions may, before ordaining *junior elders* (if the expreſſion may be allowed) take their obligation not to vote while they remain ſuch; but this would be attended with many difficulties, and has much the appearance of Simony.

The Society of Antiquarians met in the Hall of the Society for propagating Chriſtian Knowledge, on Monday laſt. Many letters, communications of uſeful intelligence, and valuable donations, were either made or tendered to the Society.

A letter from the Right Hon. Sir Laurence Dundas to the Earl of Buchan was communicated to the Society, in which that gentleman, much to his honour, expreſſes his intention to contribute cheerfully his mite to the Society. This example, ſo agreeable to the Society, and ſo honourable to Sir Laurence, will, it is hoped, excite wealthy individuals to throw in their mites alſo to the funds of an inſtitution which undertakes no leſs an object than the preſervation of the fame and honours of the ancient freedom of Scotland.

At this meeting of the Society it was reſolved, that a houſe ſhall be immediately rented, and with a view to purchaſe for the Society.—There were alſo read two papers, one by Sir James Foulis of Colington, on the Scots origin; the other by the Earl of Buchan, correcting the errors of the accounts that have been given of the famous Chrichton, preſenting a new and authentic life of that extraordinary genius, and accompanying it with his hitherto unpubliſhed works. This curious collection was preſented to the library of the Society.

Extract of a letter from Aberdeen, Jan. 29.

"Since Saturday ſe'ennight the froſt has been exceeding intenſe, accompanied with a conſiderable fall of ſnow. But, on Saturday evening, the wind came to S. W. and a thorough thaw has taken place.

"Yeſterday morning, about two o'clock, a ſloop from the Frith, Tough maſter, having ſprung a leak, ſunk in the Bay of Nigg. The crew got aſhore in the boat, but three women paſſengers were unfortunately drowned."

Extract of a letter from Fort William, Bengal, March 15. 1780.

"We are all anxiety to have advices of the great fleet with reſpect to this place. We are pretty ſecure from an European enemy, as it will require a greater force than the French and Spaniards can well ſpare, and tranſport hither; nor can they take us by ſurpriſe, owing to a dangerous navigation, or a march over a large tract of country. The Engliſh at Bombay, with a detachment of Bengal troops, are ſtill committing hoſtilities againſt the Marratah ſtate, who will certainly join the French if ever they land forces on the Malabar coaſt.—Hughes's fleet and M'Leod's Highlanders got to Madras only the end of January, owing to a long ſtay they made at the Cape."

Copy part of a letter from a gentleman in Madras to his friend in Edinburgh, dated Feb. 8. 1780.

"You will probably have heard that there is much buſineſs going on in Bengal and other parts of the country; and, perhaps, you may have alſo been informed, that ſome of the Company's ſettlements are in danger. I think, however, I may venture to aſſure you, that this country is ſecured, for ſome time, from any European attack. The arrival of Sir Edward Hughes's ſquadron, with a battalion of Lord Macleod's Highlanders, and 1700 recruits, is a fine reinforcement. The Marrattas and Hyder have been troubleſome of late, and have even inſulted us; but they will not talk ſo big, now that our fleet is arrived. The French had propagated, among all the country powers, that we had not a ſhip, and that none would be ſent here this ſeaſon.

"You will, no doubt, have heard of a ſhameful treaty that was made by Gen. C. and the late Field Deputies of Bombay, with the Marrattas, at a time when a reſpectable reinforcement was ſent from Bengal under General Goddart. They have been treating ever ſince to little purpoſe; for there is no doing buſineſs here without a good army at our back. A battalion of Europeans, a battalion of Seapoys, and two companies of artillery, are therefore ordered to join General Goddart, and I have no doubt that this reſpectable force, joined to what is already with Sir Eyre Coote, will bring the Marrattas to reaſon. Heyder, too, muſt be humbled; for he is conſtantly making attacks upon our poſts."

Extract of a letter from Surat, April 14. 1780,

"General Goddart has taken Brodero and Amadabad, two of the ſtrongeſt places in Guzzerat country. He is at preſent in purſuit of the Marrattas, and, a few days ago, he ſurpriſed their camp, killed about 600, and took all their camp equipage and baggage. Our army are in great ſpirits, and expect to make ſomething by this expedition."

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

ON reading a ſketch of the character of the late Sir James Stuart Denham, Bart. publiſhed in your paper 17th current, I was much diſappointed to find the moſt amiable part of that gentleman's character totally omitted. In my humble opinion, his literary merit ſpeaks ſufficiently for itſelf. But, to do full juſtice to his memory, and to excite others to the practice of the ſocial and generous virtues, the world ought to know, that, to a profound and extenſive genius, were united the moſt endearing and uſeful qualities of the mind. The HUMANE and BENEVOLENT heart of Sir James Stuart conſtantly prompted him to the moſt friendly and diſintereſted acts of BENEFICENCE; and to exert his extenſive influence in ſerving people of merit, and recommending them to the obſervation and patronage of the Great; and, perhaps, no recommendations from a private gentleman were ever more regarded. This godlike diſpoſition to DO GOOD, accompanied with the moſt affable and engaging manners, procured him the univerſal love and eſteem of all who knew him, and has made his death ſincerely regretted.

Banks of Clyde, Jan. 29. 1781. W. H.

We are much obliged to ECHO *for his friendly intentions. We muſt, however, decline taking any notice of an affair with which the public have no concern. Diſputes of that nature would be endleſs. They are, therefore, always to be avoided, if poſſible. The old adage juſtly ſays,* "It is better to be *envied* than "*pitied.*"

PANTHEON.

REFLECTING on the very diſtreſſed ſtate to which many Individuals are unhappily reduced by the late awful hurricane in the *Weſt Indies*; and that it is a duty incumbent on every fellow-ſubject to alleviate as much as poſſible their ſufferings, and ſupply their wants, the Society have appointed the money to be collected at their meeting To-morrow, the 1ſt February, to be applied to the above purpoſe. And, in order that the ſubject of debate may be ſuitable to the occaſion, the following queſtion will be diſcuſſed, inſtead of the political one relating to the DUTCH WAR, given out this evening from the Chair, "*Whether* "*does extreme* SENSIBILITY *or* INDIFFERENCE *of temper contribute moſt to* "*the happineſs of the poſſeſſor?*"

As the *Ladies* would doubtleſs take it amiſs to be deprived of the pleaſure of contributing to this laudable deſign, the Society have ordered the door-keepers to admit no perſon whatever without paying.

The Chair to be taken preciſely at *eight* o'clock. Tickets to be had of the members, and at Mr Swan's ſhop, as uſual.

N. B. The Treaſurer, and other of the Members, will attend at the door, to receive the money; and, as many might wiſh to contribute ſomething extraordinary, on this occaſion, without publicly putting their names to any ſubſcription that may hereafter be opened, any addition to the ordinary fee of admiſſion, will be thankfully received from ſuch, and faithfully accounted for.

HOUSES to be SOLD by private Bargain.

TO be SOLD together or ſeparately, the two following SUBJECTS, being the undermoſt ſtorey of Anderſon's Land; viz.

I. A HOUSE in the Royal Bank cloſe, preſently poſſeſſed by Mandell and Wilſon as a printing-houſe; together with a large Garret well lighted, occupied by them as a Warehouſe. The houſe and garret are let in tack for 14 Guineas yearly, three years of which are ſtill to run.

II. A HOUSE AND SHOP in the Fiſh-market cloſe, preſently poſſeſſed by Mrs Hay, and let in tack for 18 l. Sterling yearly, fourteen years of which are ſtill to run.

For particulars, apply to James Walker writer to the ſignet.

Country-houſe and Coal to Let.

TO be LET for ſuch a number of years as can be agreed on, and entered to at Whitſunday next, The MANSION-HOUSE of MONKTOUN, withthe offices and pigeon-houſe, and Three Small Incloſures adjoining thereto, lying in the pariſh of Inverеſk, and about mid-way betwixt Dalkeith and Muſſelburgh.—The houſe conſiſts of a genteel dining-room, drawing-room, and eight excellent bed-chambers, all in thorough repair, beſides kitchen, cellars, and ſervants apartments. The premiſes lye about ſix Engliſh miles from Edinburgh, and within little more than a mile of Muſſelburgh and Dalkeith; are ſituate in a moſt pleaſant country and good neighbourhood.

There is alſo to be Let, the ſeveral SEAMS of COAL under the Lands of Cairny, part of the eſtate of Monkton.—The coal is of a remarkable good quality, but has not been lately wrought, owing to the tackſman having ſundry other going coal-works in the neighbourhood.

For further particulars apply to James Colquhoun of Luſs, Eſq; one of the principal clerks of Seſſion, or Robert Renton writer in Edinburgh.

N. B. The houſe may be ſeen every Wedneſday betwixt 12 and 2.

LEITH SHIPPING, Jan. 29—31.

ARRIVED, Glaſgow, Shaw, from Borrowſtounneſs, with porter.
Three Friends, Rorriman, from Dunbar, with goods.
Chriſtian, Ranken, from Cramond, with iron.

Maſter CROTCH,
THE *MUSICAL INFANT*,
Continues to perform every Day from twelve till two o'clock,
At Mr LIND's, Harpſichord and Piano Forte Maker,
Firſt Cloſe below Cheſels's Court, Canongate.
Admittance Two Shillings each.
Tickets to be had of Mr Lind.

HEIRS, &c.

THE neareſt of kin of the deceaſed JAMES EDISON Merchant in Anſtruther, by applying to George Robb writer in Anſtruther, and proving their propinquity, will hear of ſomething to their advantage.—It is alſo requeſted, that all who have claims againſt the ſaid James Ediſon will tranſmit exact notes of the ſame to the ſaid George Robb; and that thoſe indebted to him will make payment immediately to the ſaid George Robb, who is authoriſed to uplift and diſcharge the ſame.
Not to be repeated.

A LIEUTENANCY

TO be diſpoſed of on reaſonable terms, in one of the Independent Companies, now raiſing under the command of an officer who has ſerved ſeveral years in America. None but thoſe who have been Enſigns in the army need apply.

John Tawſe writer in Edinburgh will inform as to further particulars.

PETER and FRANCIS FORRESTER,

HAVE juſt now imported from Dantzic, Gottenburgh, &c. and are ſelling at their ware-houſe, Quality Street, Leith, the undermentioned goods, viz.

Hungarian and Dantzic beſt white Pearl Aſhes.
Ditto and light blue ditto.
Dantzic Weed or Caſſap Aſhes.
A conſiderable quantity of Oak Plank, 2 to 4 inches thick, and from 18 to 42 feet long.
1½ and 2 inch Gottenburgh Iron, by ⅜ inch thick.
2½ and 2¾ ditto, ditto, by ⅜ 6-8ths and ½ inch thick.
And at their ware-houſe, north-weſt corner of the Royal Exchange, Edinburgh,
Fine white Ruſſian Sheetings.
Brown ditto.
Ditto Tweels.
Broad and narrow Diapers.
Different kinds of Printed Linens.
Punch and wine Rubbers.
A variety of gray and ſpotted Furr Linings.
Kitchen Towelings and Duſters.
Some fine Dantzic Honey, at 2 ſ. 9 d. per pint.

ROUP OF GOODS.

THE GOODS remaining on hand, to conſiderable amount, of the late Copartnery of HAMILTON, DALRYMPLE, and Company, are to be diſpoſed of by way of roup, at the Wareroom oppoſite the Luckenbooths, next door to Miſs Gwynn's, on Tueſday next, the 6th of February. The roup will begin preciſely at eleven o'clock forenoon, and continue to three o'clock afternoon, on that and following days, till all the goods are ſold off.

Theſe goods, beſides many others, conſiſt of the following articles, viz. Variety of Superfine Cloths, Caſſimeres, Hunters-Cloths, Duffles, and Freezes; variety of Silk and Cotton, and Worſted Stuffs for veſts and breeches; Livery-Cloths, Hair and Worſted Shags, Thirkſets, Stript Flannels, Shalloons, Silk and Worſted Stockings, Hats, &c. &c. An Inventary of which, and the goods, will be ſhown at the foreſaid wareroom on the Monday preceding the ſale.

N. B. As it is intended to expoſe each piece of goods ſeparately, ſhop-keepers in town and country will have an opportunity of enlarging their aſſortments on the moſt advantageous terms. For the encouragement of purchaſers two months credit will be allowed to ſuch as buy 50 l. and upwards, and one month to ſuch as buy between 30 l. and 50 l.: All below, ready money.

FINE OLD CHESHIRE CHEESE,

For SALE at LEITH.

A Large Parcel of fine OLD CHESHIRE CHEESE, upon conſignment, to be ſold by roup, in ſuch lots as the purchaſers ſhall incline, upon Tueſday the 6th February firſt, at twelve o'clock noon, within the Warehouſe of THOMAS WALKER and SON, Queen-ſtreet, Leith, where the cheeſe may be viewed any day betwixt and the ſale.

Articles and conditions of ſale in the hands of the ſaid Thomas Walker and Son.

N. B. Merchants and retailers can never be better or cheaper ſupplied with this article.

SPILSBURY's ANTISCORBUTIC DROPS,

To the Afflicted with either the SCURVY, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, &c.

CHARLES ELLIOT Bookſeller in Edinburgh has received another parcel of thoſe ineſtimable DROPS, prepared by Mr Spilſbury chymiſt, of Mount Row, Weſtminſter Bridge, Surry; likewiſe has procured ſeveral copies of his celebrated Treatiſe, entitled, "Free Obſervations on the Scurvy, Gout, Diet, and Reme-"dy," Price 2 s. 6 d. for which the London Magazine Review for September 1780, has paid the author a very extraordinary compliment. So far as our judgment may be permitted to coincide, we have received great pleaſure in the peruſal, more ſo in the favourable report of others, and that the Public in general may have an opportunity to give their opinion, we are ready to oblige every one in turn, with a copy gratis for a few days, for which purpoſe orders are ſent to London to forward more of the books.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered to immediately, or at Whitſunday,

A HOUSE, being the ſecond ſtorey of a new tenement ſituated in the middle of CHARLES STREET, conſiſting of three good rooms, a kitchen and cloſets, and having a cellar and garret.

For further particulars inquire of Patrick Macvicar, writer, Briſto Street.

ROUP of WOODS, and SALE of TIMBER.

TO BE SOLD,

By public roup, in the houſe of Mrs Hopkins, vintner in Greenock, on Wedneſday the 28th day of March next, between 12 noon and 2 afternoon,

THE OAK, ASH, and other WOODS, growing on the farms of Upper and Lower Garchallows, near Dunoon, in Argylethire. Theſe woods are of twenty two years growth, moſtly Oak, of conſiderable extent, in excellent order, and in the moſt commodious ſituation for the market, being immediately on the Clyde within ſix miles of Greenock.

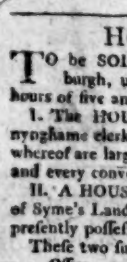
They will be ſhewn by Hugh Fraſer, gardener, or Duncan M'Arthur, ground-officer at Dunoon.

At the ſame time and place will alſo be ſold, the WOODS on the lands of Auchenlochen, Inins, and Caliſſ, in the pariſh of Kilfinan, lying on the coaſt of Argylethire, oppoſite to the iſland of Bute. Theſe woods conſiſt of OAK, ASH, BIRCH, and HAZEL, are extenſive, and of excellent quality; very convenient for the market, being on the ſea-ſide, within about fifteen miles of the former, and will be ſhewn by Archibald Stewart, ground-officer at Auchinlochan.

A number of Aſh and Plane Trees at Aſcog, in the iſland of Bute, and at Dunoon, in Argylethire. The trees are of full growth, and of the beſt quality, and have lately been marked out for ſale, to the extent of 900 and upwards. They ſtand upon the ſea ſide, the moſt diſtant within about ſixteen miles of Greenock; are intended to be ſold by meaſure, and thoſe that may be of under ſize will be diſpoſed of by lot. They will be ſhown by John Fraſer at Aſcog, and Duncan M'Arthur at Dunoon. Proper time will be allowed for cutting the woods and planting in their ſeaſon.

For further particulars enquire of John Moir, clerk to the ſignet, Edinburgh.

o be SOLD by public roup, in the house of John Bain vintner in Borrowstounness, on Thursday the 8th of February, at eleven o'clock forenoon,



THE Brigantine DUCHESS OF HAMILTON, burden about 180 tons, built at Borrowstounness; sails well, and is at present ready for sea. This vessel is of a construction well calculated either for the coasting, Baltic, or American trade.

The inventary, &c. to be seen in the hands of James Main, Borrowstounness.

HOUSES IN EDINBURGH.

TO be SOLD by roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 1st of February next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

I. The HOUSE in the Old Bank close, lately possessed by Mr Cunnyngham clerk to the signet, consisting of seven good rooms, three whereof are large, six closets, with two garrets, kitchen, and two cellars, and every conveniency for a large family.

II. A HOUSE, at the head of Morrison's Close, being the 5th storey of Syme's Land, consisting of two rooms, a bed-closet, and kitchen, presently possessed by Mr Mowat.

These two subjects are insured in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance Office, and the premiums paid up.

III. A HOUSE, being the second storey of the new land at the head of Cant's Close, consisting of a handsome dining-room to the street, three bed-rooms, and kitchen, with a cellar entering from the close, possessed by Mrs Callander.

For particulars apply to Robert Stewart writer in Edinburgh, who will show the title-deeds and articles of roup.

To be LET and entered to immediately, or at Whitsunday next,

A LODGING, with Garden, Stable, and Coach-house, lying upon the east road to Dalkeith, a little beyond the head of the Pleasance.

The house consists of eight apartments, with kitchen, cellars, &c. the garden contains nearly an acre of ground, well stocked with fruit-trees and shrubs, and is very pleasant. In the court, which contains a grass-plot and gravel-walk, is a well of good water. This Lodging is situated in the middle of extensive fields, detached from other houses, and is only ten minutes walk from the cross of Edinburgh. The rent is moderate. The premisses will be shown by the gardner at the gate, and George Farquhar, writer in Edinburgh, will inform as to further particulars.

NOTICE.

IT is requested, that all those who were indebted to the deceased ALEXANDER GORDON of Crogo, writer in Edinburgh, wi., without farther delay, make payment to Mr John Graeme writer to the signet, who has power to discharge them: And that those who may have claims against Mr Gordon, which have not yet been intimated to, or settled with his representatives, either as principal, co-obligant, or cautioner, will immediately transmit a particular note of such claims to Mr Graeme, specifying the date and constitution of them.

Notice to Creditors.

IN terms of the last sederunt of the Creditors of WILLIAM GILES brewer in Leith, and MARY and ALEXANDER GILES late brewers there, in company, a meeting of the whole Creditors of the different concerns will be held within the British Coffeehouse, on Friday the 2d February, at one o'clock afternoon: And as matters of great importance will be laid before the creditors, it is hoped due attendance will be given.

NOTICE to the CREDITORS of the deceased LIEUTENANT JOHN STEWART of BONSKEID.

SUCH persons as may have claims against the late Lieutenant JOHN STEWART of Bonskeid, and who have not had access to know of, or have not acceded to the late measures agreed upon by the generality of his Creditors, are desired to transmit a note of their claims and grounds of debt to Adam Stewart, writer in Edinburgh (in whose hands the deed of accession by the Creditors lies for signing), on or before the 20th of February next, so as it may then be known whether the plan, adopted by the bulk of the Creditors, for the advantage of all concerned, can be carried into execution.

Such Creditors as fail to comply with this public notice, within the limited time, will have themselves to blame for the consequences of their neglect.——Not to be repeated.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, on Monday the 5th day of February next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

I. The SHOPS and DWELLING HOUSES in the easter division of Jack's foreland, Canongate, possessed by Mr Campbell, Mrs Moir, Mrs Horsburgh, Mrs Hamilton, Mr Macgregor, Mr Cheap, Mrs Hope, and the house lately possessed by Mrs Hunter, paying of yearly rent 117 l. 10 s. Sterling; insured in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance, and the premium paid.

II. The SMALL HOUSES, two Factories, Coach-houses, Stables, and Yards, at the back of Jack's Land, entering by the large gate, possessed by Mr Cameron and others, paying of yearly rent 50 l. 13 s. Sterling.

III. The TENEMENT of LAND upon the south side of the Cowgate, opposite to the foot of Nidderies Wynd, called Scot's Land, possessed by Mr Gibson, and others, paying of yearly rent 36 l. 18 s. Sterling.

IV. The TENEMENT of LAND on the north side of the Cowgate, called the Guinstone Tenement, possessed by Mr Cabler and others, paying of yearly rent 28 l. 13 s. 4 d. Sterling.

These subjects will be sold either in the above lots, or each subject as possessed by the different tenants, by itself, as purchasers may incline.

The conditions of roup and progress of writs may be seen in the hands of Charles Livingston writer in Edinburgh. And any person inclining to make a private bargain before the day of roup may apply to William Weems writer to the signet, or to the said Charles Livingston.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, on Wednesday the 7th day of February next, betwixt the hours of 5 and 7 afternoon,

I. A HOUSE and SHOP at the head of Forrester's Wynd, presently possessed by Mr Napier druggist, at the yearly rent of 20 l. sterling; insured in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance.

II. A HOUSE in Dunbar's Close, of five rooms, kitchen, and other conveniencies, possessed by Mr Baillie writer, at the yearly rent of 13 l. sterling; insured in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance, and the premium paid.

III. A SHOP in the Luckenbooths, possessed by Mr Armstrong merchant, at the yearly rent of 8 l. sterling; insured in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance, and the premium paid.

IV. Another SHOP in the Luckenbooths, possessed by Mr Smith merchant, at the yearly rent of 5 l. sterling.

V. SEVERAL HOUSES lying at the foot of Blackfriar's Wynd, possessed by Mr Murray and others, which pay of yearly rent 22 l. sterling; insured in the Edinburgh Friendly insurance, and the premium paid.

VI. SEVERAL HOUSES in Gosford's Close, Cowgate, with the use of an area and draw-well therein, possessed by Mr Miller hatter and others, at the yearly rent of 15 l. sterling; insured in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance, and the premium paid.

VII. A HOUSE of eight rooms and a kitchen, with a Garden, and a Tail of Ground in Newbigging, possessed by Helen Tait, at the yearly rent of 9 l. Sterling.

The conditions of roup and progress of writs are to be seen in the hands of Charles Livingstone writer in Edinburgh; with whom, or with Thomas Herriot wright in Edinburgh, any person inclining to make a private bargain before the day of roup, may commune.

HOUSE IN LAWN-MARKET.

TO be SOLD, The FIRST STORY of BUCHANAN's LAND, on the south side of the Lawn-market, presently possessed by Mrs Ross, consisting of a kitchen and nine rooms, with cellars and pertinents.

George Cumlo, writer to the signet, will inform as to further particulars.

ON Friday the 9th February next, to be LET by public roup, for one year from Candlemas 1781, within the house of Mr Fairbairn vintner in Haddington,

The Grass Parks of Newbyth,

In the parish of Whitekirk, and county of Haddington.

The roup to begin precisely at eleven o'clock forenoon.

The parks and conditions of roup will be shown by Thomas Aitchison grieve at Newbyth.

To be LET, and entered to at Whitsunday next,

THE Tavern and Long Room called ARCHERS HALL. The Royal Company of Archers, who are the proprietors, will not accept of any person for tenant, who shall not appear qualified to conduct their own weekly entertainments, as well as attend the Ladies and Gentlemen who hold their Assemblies there, which are frequent, and afford considerable advantage to the house; one assembly held every Tuesday, consists of a hundred subscribers, and have a liberty of inviting each a guest, who all pay.

For particulars apply to James Hardie writer, Semple's Close, Edinburgh.

HOUSES TO LET IN CANONGATE.

TO be LET, and entered to at next Whitsunday, That large and elegant DWELLING-HOUSE, lying on the south side of Canongate, a little below the church, presently possessed by Sir Archibald Hope, Bart. It consists of a half sunk storey, three other stories, besides attic storey; is new and in good repair, and fit to accommodate a genteel family.

Also, That commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, entering by the turnpike immediately below Sir Archibald Hope's House, presently possessed by Lady Huntington, consisting of two stories, and containing dining-room, drawing-room, four bed-chambers, kitchen, closets, &c. The house is clean, and in good repair.

Also, The HOUSE immediately above Lady Huntington's, being the upper and garret storey.

Also, The HOUSE immediately opposite to Lady Huntington's, lately possessed by Mr Colquhoun. It consists of two stories, and contains dining-room, drawing-room, two bed-chambers, besides garret rooms and other conveniencies.

Also, A small HOUSE, entering by the close immediately below Lady Huntington's house.

Such repairs will be given as are necessary.

For further particulars apply to William Ramsay clerk to the signet.

HOUSE in St David's Street.

TO be SOLD, by private bargain, and entered to at Whitsunday next, That commodious DWELLING-HOUSE lying on the west side of South St David's Street, in the uppermost storey of the second tenement from the corner of Prince's Street, and entering by the stair No. 8. consisting of a kitchen and five rooms, well accommodated with closets and other conveniencies, and two cellars, all presently possessed by Mr Andrew Blaue writer to the signet.

For particulars, apply to Robert Donaldson writer to the signet.

To be SOLD or LET, and entered to at Whitsunday next,

LORD COLVILL's HOUSE in St John's Street. The house being most completely finished, will require no repairs whatever for many years; and it will be shown every day betwixt the hours of eleven and two.

William Lumsdaine clerk to the signet, New Street, will inform as to further particulars.

N. B. To be SOLD at the GROVE, near Fountainbridge, a variety of GREENHOUSE PLANTS, and a very handsome SUNDIAL. Likewise, Three Garden Rollers, and sundry other Gardening Utensils.

A HOUSE and SHOP in Edinburgh to be SOLD.

THERE will be exposed to sale, by public auction, within the Exchange Coffee-house, on Friday the 2d of February next, at five o'clock afternoon,—That DWELLING-HOUSE and SHOP upon the south side of the High Street of Edinburgh, immediately at the back of the Guard, entering by a stair from the street, and presently possessed by Henry Murray hair-dresser, consisting of a shop with a fire-place and two large windows fronting the street, a kitchen, and two fire-rooms, all on the first floor; two fire-rooms on the second floor; and two garret-rooms on the third flor; the communication to these upper storeys being by a stair within the house.

The title-deeds and articles of sale to be seen in the hands of John Young writer, Roderick's Wynd, who will inform as to other particulars.

SALE of MILLS.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within John's Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 7th of February next, betwixt the hours of 4 and 6 afternoon,

The LEASE (of which 330 years are to run) of the Mills commonly called "Collington Barley Mills," with the Houses and Grounds thereto belonging, viz. A Corn Mill and Kiln, and a Barley Mill, all lately erected upon the best construction, and in the most complete order, together with part of the machinery for a flour or other mill, with a separate water wheel. Likewise a neat and commodious Dwelling-house of three rooms and closets; a kitchen, cellar, milk-house, &c. three dwelling-houses for servants, a good stable and hay-loft, and about five acres of land. The premisses are situated upon the Water of Leith, about three miles west of Edinburgh.

The Mills have excellent falls, and never in want of water. This circumstance, and their nearness to Edinburgh, render them an object to those concerned in any manufactory where great plenty of river water is necessary, and in which machinery going by water is employed.

For further particulars, apply to the proprietor at the Mills, with whom a private bargain may be concluded betwixt and the day of sale, or by letter under cover to the keeper of John's Coffee-house.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD, by roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 4th day of April 1781, betwixt the hours of 6 and 7 afternoon,

The Lands and Barony of FAIRNALIE, and

Lands of BUCKHOLM, WILLIAMLAW, and LADHOPMUIR, lying in the parishes of Gallashiels and Melrose, and sheriffdoms of Selkirk and Roxburgh respectively.

The estate pays in whole of free yearly rent 538 l. 16 s. 1 d. and holds all of the Crown, except the lands of Williamlaw and Ladhopmuir, which hold of the Duke of Buccleugh. The proprietor has right to his teinds.

There is a good commodious house on Fairnalie. It is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Tweed, near the great turnpike-road from Edinburgh to Selkirk, and there is a great deal of fine thriving wood upon the estate.

If this estate does not sell *in cumulo*, the lands of Buckholm, Williamlaw, and Ladhopmuir, paying of yearly rent, after all deductions, 318 l. 10 s. 2 d. sterling, will be exposed separately.

For the encouragement of purchasers, the upset prices are to be lowered.

For farther particulars, enquire at Alexander Farquharson accomptant in Edinburgh, or Samuel Mitchelson clerk to the signet, Carrubber's Close, who will shew the progress of writs, and the rental, with the conditions of sale.

To be LET, from Whitsunday next,

PHAESDO in the Mearns, about nine miles from Montrose, pleasantly situated, containing about 100 acres of excellent pasture, and corn-land inclosed mostly with a stone wall, and well divided with quick hedges,——will be let for such time, and in such divisions as may be agreed upon.

NOTE, The House and Offices are exceedingly convenient, and in good order, and thorough repair, the garden consisting of an acre of ground, well prepared, and neatly laid out, is inclosed with a stone wall, and planted with best fruit-trees. The House consists of two parlours, four bed-rooms and house-keeper's room, four large closets and a kitchen, and is fit for the immediate reception of a genteel family. It is needless to say any thing of the situation, which is well known to be dry, pleasant, and healthy. Application to be made to the Honourable Mrs Falconer Montrose, or to Mr Macdonald in Inglismaldy.

HOUSES in Nicolson's Street to be SOLD.

ON Thursday the 1st day of February 1781, there will be exposed to public voluntary roup and sale, within the British Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, betwixt the hours of four and six o'clock afternoon,

A TENEMENT OF HOUSES in Nicolson-Park, consisting of a ground-storey, three flats above the same, and garrets. Each of the lodgings contains three rooms and a kitchen, and has a convenient cellar under ground; with the benefit of a pump-well, and a back area in common for bleaching clothes.

The houses, which have been built within these few years, are extremely well finished, and will be shown by Mr Handyside baker, Mrs Foy, Mrs Tenant, and Mrs Brodie, the present possessors.

The said subjects will either be sold together or separately, as purchasers incline; and for other particulars, apply to William Scott Solicitor at Law, Edinburgh, who will show the title-deeds, which are clear, with the articles of roup, and conclude a private bargain with such as intend purchasing previous to the day of sale.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by public roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouse Edinburgh, on Thursday the 1st February 1781, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon,

I. The Lands and Estate of DRUMPELLIER, LANGLOAN, COATS, BLAIRS, and COALDYKE, consisting of 600 English acres or thereby, lying in the parish of Old Monkland, and county of Lanark, seven miles eastward of Glasgow, on a turnpike road always kept in good repair; to be exposed at 10,500 l. Sterling.

This estate holds of the Crown, and entitles the proprietor to a freehold qualification in the county. It is all inclosed and subdivided, and above 100 acres is planted with thriving trees of different kinds, prettily divided with serpentine walks and beech hedges.

There is an excellent modern mansion-house on this estate, of 13 rooms, a good kitchen, large stables and offices almost new, and every other accommodation for a gentleman's family. The house is pleasantly situated, commanding an extensive prospect; and the policies and gardens around it are elegantly laid out, and well kept.

The whole grounds abound with thick seams of coal lying near the surface, easily wrought, and cheaply conveyed towards Glasgow by the Monkland Canal, which traverses the estate. Two coal-works are opened, and now carrying on with great success, and two more are ready for working; so the coal must soon yield a great annual profit to the proprietor. There is also a fine free-stone quarry in the estate.

III. The Lands of HOLE, consisting of about 44 English acres, or thereby, with a Superiority over lands yielding 4 l. Sterling of yearly feu-duty, lying also in the said parish of Old Monkland, four miles eastward from Glasgow on the said turnpike road; to be exposed at 750 l. Sterling.

The Monkland Canal also traverses these lands, and they likewise abound with seams of coal.

For further particulars apply to Robert Trotter writer to the signet, Edinburgh, who will show the title-deeds, the conditions of sale, and a plan or survey of the estate; or to Thomas Buchanan writer in Glasgow, who will show copies of the inventory of the progress, and of the conditions of sale, and also the lands themselves, to those intending to purchase.

LANDS IN DUMFRIES-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD peremptorily by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon the 21st day of February next, betwixt the hours of five and seven o'clock,

The Estate of BRYDKIRK and CLEUGHHEADS,

lying in the parishes of Annan and Hoddam. This estate consists of sundry farms, which together contain above 1400 acres Scots measure. It lies along both sides of the river Annan, and extends about two miles in length, and a considerable breadth. There is a commodious new built mansion-house, with office-houses, garden, and orchard, with a great many beautiful and thriving plantations, and natural woods around it. The house is most delightfully situated, commanding a most extensive and pleasant prospect of the river Annan, the Solway Firth, and the county of Cumberland, and is within two short miles of the town of Annan, a sea-port. The estate is almost all arable, much of it inclosed and subdivided with hedge and ditch, many of the fences already sufficient, and part of the natural woods nearly ready for cutting. There is a mill upon the estate, and a valuable salmon-fishing in the river of Annan. There is plenty of limestone within the grounds, and a servitude of limestone upon the estate of Limekills, which holds of the proprietor of Brydkirk, and the superiority thereof will be sold at the same time. The turnpike road from Langholm to Annan, and the road from Annan to Edinburgh, pass through this estate. The present rental of the estate is about 500 l. Sterling per annum; but as several of the leases are out, the rent will rise considerably. The estate holds of subjects superior, for payment of small feu duties. The estate of Brydkirk, which lies on one side of the river Annan will be sold seporately from the estate of Cleugheads, if purchasers incline.

The rental and progress of writ. with a plan of the estate, will be seen in the hands of Alexander Abercromby writer to the signet, who will inform as to further particulars.

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE.

TO be SOLD by public roup and sale, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 8th of March next, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of LATHOCKER,

comprehending the Mill and Mill-lands of Lathocker, the Lands of Easter Morton, Hilledean, and Constable-Crook, with the Superiority of the Lands of Wester Morton, all lying contiguous, in the parish of Cameron, regality of St Andrews, and shire of Fife. The estate consists of about 850 acres, mostly arable, and the greatest part of it is let to sufficient tenants; so that the yearly rent of the whole, after putting a moderate value upon the Mains out of lease, and converting the victual kains and carriages, at the usual rates, is about 290 l. Sterling, free of all deductions, and without including the rent of a lime-kiln set for this year.

The whole lands are capable of great improvement, as there is lime and coal upon them. The coal has been wrought for two years past, and at present has a very favourable appearance. As the lands lie between three and four miles from St Andrews and Cupar, it is believed, that, from the present appearance of the coal, it will turn out to very great advantage.

The whole estate holds of the Crown, as coming in place of the Bishop of St Andrews; and is rated in the cess-books of the county at 417 l. 6 s. 8 d. Scots.

The title-deeds, conditions of sale, rental, and plan of the estate, are to be seen in the hands of Francis Anderson writer to the signet; to whom, or to Mr John Hay accomptant in Edinburgh, any person wanting to be informed of further particulars may apply. Copies of the rentals and conditions of sale are also to be seen in the hands of John Stevenson writer in Cupar.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN ROBERTSON, and sold at his Printing-house in the PARLIAMENT-CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.——The price as follows, viz. 4 s. 6 d. *per annum*, when sent by post; 4 s. 6 d. when sent to any house in this city or suburbs; 3 s. 6 d. when called for at the Printing-house; and a single paper 3 d.